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1. Since the death of Gehlrat [redacted] in 1950, the Scientific Division (Wissenschaftliche L-ritung) of Carl Zeiss, Jena, has been nominally headed by Hugo Schraile, top Director of Carl Zeiss. The work of the Scientific Division has been divided into four major areas, each of which is headed independently by a senior scientist. The four major areas of scientific development and their respective heads are the following: Dr. Harry Zellner, photographic; Dr. Karl August Sonnenfeld, telescopic and geodetic; Dr. (fmu) Bögerhold, assisted by Dr. (fmu) Lucas, microscopic, metric and medical; and Professor (fmu) Schuster, physical and chemical. Because of his administrative ability, Dr. Zellner is gradually assuming leadership of the entire Division.
2. A total of about 60 persons are employed in the Scientific Division. Of these, about 40 have received scientific doctorates. The other 20 are graduate engineers and technicians. Not one of these 60 persons is a member of the S.D.
3. In the year 1951, the sum of 5,000,000 DM last was made available by the DDR government for scientific development projects at Carl Zeiss. The firm itself contributed an additional sum of about 2,500,000 last marks from its own funds.
4. The scientists at Carl Zeiss are allowed a great deal of independence in choosing the development projects on which they wish to work. All projects must be fully described in advance by the scientist concerned. The projects then go to the DDR's Central Office for Research and Technology (ZRT), where they are either approved or rejected. The man responsible at Zeiss, Jena, for administering scientific development and negotiations with government offices is (fmu) Irmisch, head of the Development Planning Office within the Central Planning Section which is headed by Erich Schreiter. The current work of the Scientific Division is entirely developmental or applied. No "pure" scientific research is being undertaken.

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5. There are no permanent Soviet acceptance officials attached to Carl Zeiss, Jena.* Various Soviet technical personnel from the S.A., Karlshorst, appear from time to time in the Scientific Division, whenever there is Soviet interest in a particular project. The Soviets have been particularly interested in the developmental work in Professor Schuster's laboratory on supersonics, decimeter technique and infrared. Aside from the work being done on the A-1 and A-2 aerial training devices, there are no current development projects at Zeiss, Jena known to be sponsored or ordered by the Soviets.
6. Dr. Böllner's development work in the field of photometrical equipment is generally considered to be very satisfactory. Carl Zeiss, Jena, was advanced in this field by the end of World War II. Very recently, Dr. (fnr) Thiedecke, predecessor of Dr. Böllner, returned to Jena from internment in the Soviet Union. The principal difficulty in photometrical development is the inferior quality of optical glass produced by Schott & Genossen, Jena. The Schott firm has never been able to replace its platinum crucibles (Platintrichter) taken by the Russians during the post-war dismantling of that plant.
7. In Dr. Bonnfeld's telescopic and geodetic section, the following scientific personnel are employed: (fnr) Grödl, head of geodetic laboratory; Dr. Georg Horwitz, astronomical development; Dr. (fnr) Mooteboom and Ferdinand Pötsch, the latter recently returned from the Soviet Union, spectacles and ophthalmologic equipment; Dr. (fnr) Lippert, Dipl. Ing. Miltzsch, Dipl. Ing. Hill, and Dipl. Ing. Schneider, the latter recently returned from the Soviet Union, photogrammetrical section. Among the devices now being developed in this section are a universal metric microscope, already in production, an ultra-photometer, and a differential comparator.
8. In Dr. Bägerhold's section, responsibility for the microscope laboratory is divided between Dr. Lothar Frapo, organic, and Dr. (fnr) Gause, inorganic. Dr. (fnr) Bröhl is head of the medical laboratory. (fnr) Hauenstein, formerly with Zeiss Ikon, Dresden, has charge of a photocell laboratory. Dr. Paul Görlich, very recently returned from the Soviet Union, is also presently employed in Zeiss Jena's Scientific Division working on photocell development. Dr. Görlich, before going to the Soviet Union, was employed by Zeiss Ikon in Dresden. Dr. Bägerhold's section is developing a mountable microphotographic camera (Aufsetzkamera) for photographing microscopic images, quicksilver illuminators for microscopes, a stereomicroscope with changeable objectives and mirror objectives.
9. In Professor Schuster's section, Dr. (fnr) Trümmer is responsible for the supersonics field; Dr. (fnr) Martin, formerly with the Escho firm, Hofendorf, works on decimeter technique; Dr. (fnr) Meyer, about 27 years of age, who recently got a doctor's degree under Professor Schuster's tutelage, infrared development; and Dr. Ernst Grénot, the electronic microscope. The field of infrared spectrography is still in a primitive state of development at Zeiss. All component electrical parts must be laboriously designed and constructed at the Jena plant. Current projects include the generation and measurement of wave lengths from 0.2 to 3.0 mic. The so-called Blieffler Verfahren, being developed in this section, consists of photomagnetic reproduction by means of supersonics.
10. Another recent returnee from the Soviet Union to the Jena area is Professor (fnr) Schatz, physicist, now with the Physical Institute in Jena. Professor Schatz worked on guided missile research in Bleicherode during World War II.
11. One of the electronic microscopes recently produced at Zeiss Jena went to Dr. (fnr) Recknagel, head of the Technische Hochschule, Dresden. Dr. Recknagel is a member of the S.D. and known for his strong Communist leanings.
12. In the last year, as Jena has exported a large amount of fine metrical (Feinmess) equipment and metal microscopes for the expansion of the Optica optical plant in Prague, Czechoslovakia, and to an optical plant in Warsaw, Poland.

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